

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

KANSAS.

That Kansas is to be a slave State, is clear now beyond all doubt and pre-venture. True, according to a late decision of the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Buchanan so patriotically acquiesced in his party and all other national parties, it makes no difference what the State Constitution provides on the subject of slavery. Though it is true now, and would be if a free State Constitution was adopted, that slaves would be as much property on one side of the Missouri line as on the other, yet as a matter of historical interest our readers will desire to be informed of the progress of the work of subjugation, we therefore give them the important items of news of the last week or two.

At Washington, Governor Geary has tendered his resignation which has been received by the President, and a successor appointed Robert J. Walker, formerly Senator from Mississippi, is Mr. Buchanan's Governor of Kansas, who, it is reported will not assume the dignities of his office until May. In the meantime Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, will officiate in his stead as Secretary of the Territory. Thus the Government is placed unmitigatedly in slaveholding hands and beyond the influence of any such weakness as characterized and brought to an untimely end, the administrations of Reader and Geary. There is to be no relenting of purpose and no sticking at border ruffian measures, however atrocious or bloody. Nor are Governors' Stanton and Walker to be left unsupported as were Reader and Geary, as is evident from the fact that orders have been issued from the War department countering Jefferson Davis' instruction for the removal of troops from the Territory. "Law and Order" are to reign.

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In Kansas, the Topeka Free State Convention was held on the 10th ult. "It was there determined," says the *Leavenworth Times*, "to be impulsive and inexpedient for Free State men to vote at the election to be held in June for delegates to the Constitutional Convention provided for by the late Territorial Legislature. The present Free State organization will be maintained, and the State Government inaugurated under the Topeka Constitution kept alive, until circumstances which may arise in the future should dictate some other line of policy. Collision with the present authorities in the Territory will be carefully avoided."

This action of the Free State men is but a corroboration of Governor Geary's opinion that resistance is useless, that the pro-slavery men have them securely in their toils through the aid of the President and the enactments of the bogus legislature.

The following statement of affairs in the Territory from the Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, is corroborated by the statements of all who have recently arrived from the Territory:

Intelligent men from Kansas, who are now here, say that immigration into the Territory is increasing, but that the present agitation has had the effect to arrest the tendency to extravagant speculation in lands and town lots. Further, they say that a civil war will probably break out in the Territory within thirty days, though they then severely reprove its own interest.

Persons desirous of canvassing the country for its sale, can obtain the books on reasonable terms.

Address Isaac L. Bigelow, Spencer, Medina County, O.

FROM ILLINOIS

The following letter from a long tried friend of the Slave in Northern Illinois, to the Publishing Agent, is quite confirmatory of Mr. Foss' opinions of the favorable state of public sentiment in that region towards radical anti-slavery views. We are unable to inform our friend Tomlinson of the whereabouts of Mr. Foss, and have no better method of reaching him by advertising him by the publication of the letter.

MAGNOLIA, Putnam Co., Illinois, March 17, 1857.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I see by an article in the *Illinois Journal* that the new law for the purpose of the *Anti-Slavery* proceedings to take the census for the new law. Our informant the acquaintance of the somewhat jaunty official who was dressed out in full regalia, consisting of red shirt, jeans pants, a blue blouse, cap overcast, such as are worn by the United States dragoons, and a belt with revolvers and Bowie knife. This individual whom we will call Brown, carries with him a book of some four quires of foolscap which is attached to a lead pencil by a long string. He has lodgings at the Panteer's House where no pro-slavery abolitionist dare show his head. That is to say, a score of sons of the south, and three hands Brown making up his list of "citizens" who are to be voters under the new law. If advised to divide his time between the above named hotel and that where for the most part the "abolitionists" frequent, the answer is that they want nothing from that hotel. Brown has of course to take in the course of transacting his official duties, very frequent friendly rumors of whisky punch, whisky raw, whisky warm, whisky cold, whisky and water whisky without water, whisky with sugar, whisky without sugar, &c., and sometimes doubtless the various "drinks" are so "mutually proximate" that by about dinner time or at latest by the time he had whisky come on for supper, his writing becomes slightly hieroglyphical and the names mixed and interposed with ejaculations against the abolitionists to such a degree that one might be glancing over his roll that the greater number of letters were "abolitionists" with christian names, all of them remarkably similar and somewhat profane, as are written, moreover, with the pencil which is in the book so as to facilitate the process of erasure or necessary. The law is not very stringent in its requirements about the spelling of the names of men found at the "Planters" House" or as to what sort of an instrument may be used in entering them upon the lists.

It may be inferred from the above general statement that mistakes and confusions occur by which a vast amount of Brown's valuable labor is lost to the community in which he resides and to the world in general. A case in point occurred while our informant remained in Kansas. The unfortunate Brown had been pressed with official business in an unusual degree one day, and in consequence the tally of whisky had become quite full and Mr. Brown also.

By the time night set in, the brave official had become what is sometimes termed "blazing drunk." The "abolitionists" the future fate of Kansas, the vision of the polls stuck with Yankees and the dignity of his office all pressed upon him with, with the weight of bad liquor, completely overcome him. In short Brown was drunk, and a late hour was borne reeking to his quarters, "son of the South" prostrate, shorn of his glory and unconscious of the portion to which he had been reduced. During the night he slept off a good part of the fumes of his debauch. Morning came, and with it Brown the official, trying his legs up a flight of stairs from the cellar, cursing as he climbed all the while for having stolen that precious four quires of paper, pencil and ink. All the names of persons he had enrolled had vanished into thin air: more than two quires of them disengaged at a single blow. Poor Brown!

Such is the method of census taking in Kansas! Out of this book were to come the proofs of it.

AS ever, in behalf of the Slave.

CARVER TOMLINSON.

TROWING MED.—The energetic editor of the *Reformer*, A. Pryne, has made himself obnoxious to the rumselling interests of Ravenna by his fearless utterances of home truths and his prosecution of rumsellers. One of the "property and standing" class of supporters of this interest

sought revenge in place of a better remedy by throwing mud in the face of Mr. Pryne as he met him on the street. Probably it was the best he could do. We never heard of a better argument in favor of rumselling or even drinking. The fact is that Mr. P. creates pretty good evidence that his labors are doing something effective. The citizens of Ravenna should stand by him in his labors, and we dare say the friends of temperance will do so.

PREACHING AND WORKING.—Our friend Jacob Millisack, whose letter we published lately urging contributions to relieve the little homestead of Mrs. Walker from debt, has left off in the effort to induce the willingness of Pro-slavery politicians and has rendered a judgment in the Dred Scott case which is a most monstrous perversion of truth and right than any to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened: Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly, etc., That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude in all that territory now contained in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, will officiate in his stead as Secretary of the Territory. Thus the Government is placed unmitigatedly in slaveholding hands and beyond the influence of any such weakness as characterized and brought to an untimely end, the administrations of Reader and Geary. There is to be no relenting of purpose and no sticking at border ruffian measures, however atrocious or bloody. Nor are Governors' Stanton and Walker to be left unsupported as were Reader and Geary, as is evident from the fact that orders have been issued from the War department countering Jefferson Davis' instruction for the removal of troops from the Territory. "Law and Order" are to reign.

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In

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

For the Bugle.

LISTENINGS.

The wind, which, some hours since was driving through the passes, and descending the slopes of the Rocky Mountains; which mourned across Kansas, trumpeted of freedom in Minnesota, and howled over the prairies of Iowa and Illinois, has come to night against our sheltered home in the openings, filling all the space between earth and sky with its tumultuous, onward march. It is a brave heart, and brawny muscle that can, unflinchingly, meet it face to face, in an open encounter. I confess to a sometime bowering of the head and bending of the will, before the strong wind, which "bloweth where it listeth."

The icy, ruthless blasts of winter are almost gone, now that Spring comes to rule the earth, and from her hand the winds are sent northward and eastward with somewhat softened, and more generous buoyancy. In the security of my chamber, I hear its wild music, as it passes the window and roof tree, and oft listen, not always in vain, to its voice, active and purifying, searching and everywhere penetrating, unfettered and unconquered, the voice of the wind is not without its lesson and inspiration.

Although few are endowed with that fine perception, which discourses a correspondence between the musical scale and the prismatic rays, and hence while listening to the performance of a grand musical Composition, revel also in a creation of harmoniously combined colors, yet musical sounds give delight to every hearing ear, even though dull with idleness. No sound can be heard without producing an effect upon mental action. Each class of musical instruments seems to give a characteristic style of vibratory motion to the atmosphere, producing like corresponding effects upon the auditory waves and spiritual emotions of the hearers. Thus we tell of the ruder-keyed instruments, which give only horizontal, monotonous vibrations, we receive pleasure from the often delicate, and gracefully curving lines which flow from the flute. The feelings are overwhelmed in the resonant waves poured forth by the full toned organ, but among stringed instruments we find those most capable of scope and variety of vibrations. Of these, the violin is most common, and its charm when skilfully played, is universally admitted.—With its tones, thought wanders through long past ages, or moves onward toward an immeasurable future; then it speaks plaintively and sorrowfully, it reaches the depths of "dark despair." Again with hope and joy, it rides triumphantly, and, as if borne on an angel's wing, we penetrate the mysteries of a sublimer, diviner existence.

Every life has a melody within it, and each life is a note in the great choir of the created Universe. Some, surely, are oft discordant, some are formed on a minor key, and take a correspondingly somber hue, others are high-toned and fiery with thought and passion.

Some take hold on all the details of life with such a well balanced comprehension, that it is evident they represent the whole octave of the "natural scale,"—while others honestly bluster, and hasten along like a vigorous old *fuge*.

The life of one who dwelt with us some moons only, was typified by a bird song, another's passed through many years like the simple, gladsome murmur of the clear, unfailing rivellet by the hill side. The memory of many young and beautiful, who have gone to a brighter home, is like the echo of a sweet serenade heard from afar at summer twilight. A few are noble chants, sounding with stern integrity, intellectual power, and moral heroism. They are inevitable leaders in the battle of freedom, which, in some form, mankind are always fighting. The martial life of political cliques may deafen many to their call, still it will not fail of recognition and response. As their tones, so full, and unfaltering, proclaim the justness of justice and the injustice of wrong; they mingle like parts of a grand anthem, and there is a prophecy that all nations and all tongues will yet add their voices, making one unbroken, world-wide concert, whose constant acclaim of true lives will be "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality."

Truth, with unerring accents, outwheft unto every world and for all intelligences, and that which cometh to man it is his privilege to hear and learn, for it comprehends all of his existence, its relations and dependencies. In proportion as mind receives it, knowledge becomes wisdom and through the guidance of wisdom the inner life, and hence also, the outward life becomes less discordant.—Thus likewise are the affections expanded, strengthened and elevated, and from regarding self, or the home circle exclusively; the reception of truth divests of narrow prejudice, and brings a well founded appreciation of the fact of human brotherhood. "True friendship" has, in all times, been a favorite theme, but its reality and permanence are the result of immovable principles, which being alike comprehended by different persons, cause their sympathies to flow responsively. Truth is the bond of spirit-life, which neither time nor eternity can sever, it is the vital element of those lives, which know the best love.

The wind has not ceased to blow this dreary night, but as it bears on its course over the darkened earth, it is, to the listener, a voice, which telleth of the triumph of an infinitely mightier power, the truth which reaches all, which purifies all. A. E. L. R.

March 19, 1857.

SPAIN BEFORE THE FRENCH CONQUEST.

Though the people were endowed by nature with prudence, intelligence, and greatness of soul; was, however, the most backward of all Europe in its institutions. The struggle, at once national and religious, which it had to maintain against the Moors to reconquer its territory and independence—thus combining in one flame of enthusiasm its faith and its nationality—had left upon its character an impress of violence and superstition, in which the priest, the soldier, and the executioner were mingled, as it were, in the same individual, and their respective qualities summed up together in the Inquisition, a perpetual *auto-da-fé*, suspended over conscience and liberty, and invented by the war of races to purge the soul, had indurated the character of the Spanish people. Cruelty, sanctified by religion, human virtue, burned for their belief by a slow fire at the stake, offering up as a spectacle and a holocaust to heaven and earth, had stilled all feelings of humanity in this nation.

It had still further hermatically sealed up Spain against every ray of intelligence and liberty from the rest of Europe; science and civilization were only known there as words of evil; philosophy hid itself there as a mystery, and brooded as a vengeance; its manners were depraved; its monks reviving the middle age—in one place possessors of all its wealth, in another sanctifying mendicity; the court itself was only absolute over the people in virtue of its subjection to the priesthood. The sacerdotal police had the power of citing even the conscience of its kings, and did not withhold its hand before the Sovereign Pontiff himself. Egyptian in its institution, African in its character, and Italian in its manners, such was Spain.—*Lamartine's History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France.*

THE FISHER'S COTTAGE.

Translated from Heinrich Heine, by Leland.—How vague and wild—yet how many pictures does it summon to the mind's eye! What a tone there is about it! Heine is the Rembrandt of poets.

Boston Transcript.

We sat by the fisher's cottage,
And look'd at the stormy tide;
The evening mist came rising,
And floating fair and wide.

One by one, in the light-house,
The lamps shone out on high;
And far on the dim horizon,
A ship went sailing by.

We spoke of storm and shipwreck,
Of sailors and how they live;
Of journeys 'twixt sky and water,
And sorrows and joys they give.

We spoke of distant countries,
In regions strange and fair;
And the wondrous beings,
And curious customs there.

Of perfumed lamps on the Ganges,
Which are launched in the twilight hour;
And the dark and silent Brahmins,
Who worship the lotus flower.

Of the wretched dwarfs of Lapland,
Broad-headed, wide-mouthed, and small;
Who crouch round their oil-fires, cooking,
And chatter, and scream, and bawl.

And the maidens earnestly listened,
Till at last we spoke no more;
The ship like a shadow had vanish'd,
And darkness fell deep on the shore.

'MAY BE SO'—A STORY FOR MOTHERS.

"Next time you go out, you'll buy me a wagon, won't you, mother?" said my little boy to me one day.

I didn't want to say "no," and destroy his happy feelings, and I was not prepared to say "yes," and so I gave the evasive reply so often used under such circumstances—"May be so," and which was meant rather as a negative than an affirmative. The child was satisfied; for he gave my words the meaning he wished them to have. In a little while after, I had forgotten all about it.—Not so my boy. To him the "may be so" was "yes," and he set his heart confidently on receiving the wagon the next time I should go out.—This happened to be on the afternoon of that very day. It was toward evening when I returned. The moment I heard his patterning feet and gleeful voice in the entry.

"Where is my wagon?" said he, as I entered, a shade of disappointment falling suddenly upon his excited, happy face.

"My wagon. The wagon you promised to buy me."

"I didn't promise to buy you a wagon, my son."

"I promised to buy you a wagon? I am sure I remember nothing about it," I replied, confidently. "What in the world put that in your head?"

" Didn't I ask you?" said the child, the tears overflowing his cheek.

"Yes, I believe you did ask me something about a wagon; but I didn't promise to buy you one."

"O, yes you did mother. You said 'may be so,'"

"But 'may be so' doesn't mean yes."

At this the little fellow uttered a distressing cry. His heart was almost broken by disappointment. He had interpreted my words according to his own wishes, and not according to their real meaning.

Prepared for an occurrence of this kind, I was not in the mood to fully sympathize with my child. To be sure, at the moment of my return, he had anticipated me.

"I didn't promise to buy you a wagon; and you must stop crying about it," said I, seeing that he had given way to his feelings, and was crying in a lone voice.

He had paused to listen; but as I ceased speaking, his crying was renewed.

"You must stop now. There is no use in it, and I will not have it," said I, resolutely.

My boy choked down a few moments, at this half-stifled his grief; but overmastering him it flowed on again as wildly as ever. I felt impelled

to stop the moment, I say!" and took hold of him. He was now up, "fond of greens, are you? Take a potato, too?" and he hurried a telling volley of hard putatives at him. "Excellent eggs here, caper with calves' head; and crash!" came a plate of soft boiled eggs against the side of his cranium.

The blows of the cowhide, which had hitherto descended upon the Yankee's head and shoulders, now began to fall more weakly and wildly, and it became evident that the assailant, half stunned, choked, and partially blinded, was getting the worst of it. His courage was going out.

"Take off its tail!" shouted Brown, as a noble and burly descended gently upon the colonel's head, and bursting, filled his hair and eyes with delicious looking stuffing; there's the fixings," he continued as the squash and jelly followed after the peeling the rising sobs.

Turning away from me, he went and sat down on a low seat in the corner of the room. I saw his form in the glass as I stood before it to arrange my hair, after laying aside my bonnet; and for the first time my feelings were touched. There was an abandonment in his whole attitude; a air of grief about him that affected me with pity and tenderness.

"Poor child," I sighed, "his heart is almost broken. I ought to have said yes, or no; and then all would have been quiet."

"Come," said I, after a few moments, reaching my hand towards the child, "let us down and hand you up to father. He will soon be home."

I spoke kindly and cheerfully. But he neither moved, nor looked up, nor gave the smallest sign that he heard me.

"O, well," said I, with some impatience in my voice, "it doesn't matter at all. If you had rather sit there than come down into the parlor, and hand me up to father, he will soon be home."

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"Come," said I, after a few moments, reaching